### Amnsements

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8:15-Under BROADWAY THEATRE-8:20-The Callph. COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8-Vaudeville. DALY'S THEATRE—S:15—Geisha.
EDEN MUSEE—S—Waxworks and Concert. EMPIRE THEATRE S:20 Rosemary.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE S:15 Lost, Strayed

GARRICK THEATRE-S:30-Chevaller. GARRICK THEATRE—S.30—Chevaller.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2—8—The Last Stroke.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—S—Santa Maria.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—S:15—The Wizard of the Nile.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—S—A Parior Match.

HOYT'S THEATRE-8:30-Suc. KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE-8-Half a King. KOSTER & BIAL'S - 8-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—An Enemy to the King.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair. STAR THEATRE-2-8-Merry Tramps.
14TH STREET THEATRE-S-The Great Diamond Rob-

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# New-Hork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

# FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—It is said that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador in Constantinople, is seconded by the other ambassadors in his slightly aggressive policy toward the Sultan. —George du Maurier, the novelist, is confined to his bed with a serious affection of the heart and lungs. —The strike of the train dispatchers on the Canadian Pacific Railway caused passenger trains to be delayed at some points, while little attempt was made to run freight trains. FOREIGN.-It is said that M. Cambon, the DOMESTIC.—Major McKinley addressed two delegations, one of veterans from the Ohio Sol-diers and Sailors' Home, and the other of farmers and railroad men from Northern Irdiana. and failroad men from Northern fridiana.

Senator Raines issued a statement to the people of New-York City regarding the operation of the Liquor Tax law as a revenue-producer.

William C. Whitney was married to Mrs. Edith M. Randolph in Bar Harbor. — Dr. Wilhelm Dörpfeld lectured at Cornell University on the construction and use of the Greek theatre. — Mayor Pingree accepted the Republican nomina-tion for Governor of Michigan and declared his

CITY AND SUBURBAN - William J. Bryan spoke to a big mass-meeting in Tammany Hall.

Nathaniel H. Clement, Charles F. Brown. Nathaniel H. Clement, Charles F. Blown,
Thomas S. Moore and Stephen D. Stephens were
named as candidates by the Democratic Judiciary Convention of the IId District. — Winners at Gravesend: Scarf Pin, Sir Francis, Cleophus, Belmar, Agitator, Bellport. == Stocks

-Forecast for to-day: Heavy rains; easterly gales, becoming westerly in the afternoon; cooler to-night. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 71 degrees; lowest, 64; average, 1776.

At a time of increasing sales a newsdealer or train boy sometimes runs short of a sufficient supply of The Tribune. Readers always confer a favor by reporting such cases to the Business Office of The Tribune is the original McKinley and Hobart paper, and the leading one. For the best news and the most news, political and otherwise, order The Tribune.

It is conceded by contemporaries that the display of New-Jersey, Brooklyn and Westchester County news in The Tribune is without an equal in the metropolitan press; and, as the special

in the metropolitan press; and, as the spe news of those localities appears also in the regu city and mail editions of The Tribune, suburban residents can, while travelling, depend upon The Tribune, absolutely for their home news.

A Woman's Republican League has been organized in Brooklyn for the purpose of aiding the election of McKinley and Hobart, and some of the members are disclosing tact and ability in coming into personal centact with workingmen and opening their eyes to the real issue of the campaign. This is clearly work of importance. Some astonishing cases of ignorance on the part of laborers were described at the meeting held vesterday. The women workers are confident of their ability to reach and influence those whom they are seeking to educate. give them godspeed in their patriotic undertak-

Corrigan and Lutz are commonplace names, not in the least suggesting that the owners of them have a heroic strain in their blood. The two men are members of fire companies in this city. Yesterday morning they were called out to help extinguish a fire, in the regular performance of their duties. It fell to their lot to take the leading parts in a little drama enacted in upper Third-ave, that makes the most thrilling stage performance seem tame and lifeless. The rescue which they effected was made without the least flourish or display, but, not hesitating a moment, Firemen Corrigan and Lutz put their own lives in imminent peril to rescue a fellowman imprisoned in the burning house. It was a gallant deed. Corrigan and Lutz showed them-, selves genuine heroes-true inheritors of the spirit of the brave old times "when every morning brought a noble chance, and every chance "brought out a noble knight."

Mayor Strong is severe in his remarks on Super-Intendent Constable, of the Building Department, of Estimate did not allow him sufficient money to maintain a high state of efficiency in his department. The Mayor says bluntly that the offiit would give him pleasure to accept Mr. Constable's resignation. There are, no doubt, plenty of men willing to take Mr. Constable's place, but that fact does not demonstrate that enough money was furnished to the Building Department to permit an adequate force of inspectors to be employed. No more would the Superintendent's resignation. The charges preferred he could get an audience, and silver Senators and scarcely again assume the responsibility of tions have different opportunities for seeing

against Mr. Constable recently were not thought worthy of examination even, and his standing and record are such that his statement of his inability to employ sufficient inspectors is entitled to respect and consideration.

It was wet outside of Tammany Hall last night, and so there were no overflow meetings for the Boy Orator to address. Doubtless this was as keen a disappointment to him as to those unable to get into the hall and those who had made elaborate preparations for Boy Oratory in the street. There was a crowd inside, of course; as many people as could squeeze themselves in: the Tammany leaders had made sure of that, and the rank and file were not slow to obey orstamp. Although in the "enemy's country," the Popocrat leader made no attempt to emulate his out the saying-this was what both he and the audience were there for.

## WORDS AND BRAINS.

Mr. Bryan is a phrasemaker, but that is not the reason his audiences begin to evaporate soon after he begins to speak. So far as it goes, his moderate capacity in this line is useful to him. talking as he commonly does to people who would naturally be allured by the devices of the rhetorician. It is because there is generally not much sense, and sometimes none at all, behind his verbal combinations that intelligent hearers quickly get all they want. This campaign is remarkable for the number of epigrams it has produced, and scores of them, having sunk into the public mind, are performing continuous service for the party of law, order and honesty. Major McKinley, in the wonderful series of speeches by which he is doing more to elect himself than anybody else is doing to elect him, makes admirable use of a rare talent for compressing an argument into a sentence. General Harrison's great speech in this city was full of such vivid expressions of truth as "the first dirty errand 'a dirty dollar does is to cheat the working-"man"; and "the prospect of Republican suc ess never did disturb business." Mr. Bourke Cockran likewise has a well-earned reputation as a master of epithet, which attracts the auditors whom his higher powers of mind convince. And the same is true of Speaker Reed and others whom it is not necessary to name. Mr. Bryan fails to sustain his cheaply earned reputation as an orator because there is no substance worth having behind his decorative phrases.

The reference to campaign speakers who are making brilliant successes while the Popocratic candidate is accomplishing a monumental flasco would be incomplete if it did not include the Republican candidate for Governor of New-York. There are these superficial points of resemblance between the candidacies of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Black, that both the nominees are young, that each was in a sense an accidental choice, and that in one case a convention speech had something, and in the other case everything, to do with the nomination. The likeness stops there, we believe. Mr. Black, who made a remarkably pungent and vivacious address as temporary chairman at Saratoga, is confirming the favorable impression of his powers, by campaign speeches as impregnable in logic as they are striking in form. Among the sentences in his sparkling declamation before the Republican delegates which gave no aid or comfort to the enemy were these: "No money "is sound which has as one of its characteristics "an intention to cheat"; and "a dollar that wilts when you take it to salt water is too weak for "this robust Republic." His speech in this city on Monday night proved that the felicities of his Saratoga address were not fortuitous. It was an impressive revelation of the quality which Mr. Bryan simulates. It brought the genuine into vivid contrast with the spurious. The fundamental truth which underlies the whole industrial and financial argument has seldom been better expressed than in these words:

We have no organic trouble, but we are slight ly run down, and let us not make the mis ake of taking any free-silver patent medicines. What we need is not medicine, but exercise. If we had more to do we should have less time to consider how poorly off we are. The free-silver medicine which is now offered will afford you no relief. Mexico has taken it for years. tion you have often heard. China and India, they could throw off the effects of it, would sub feet themselves without complaint to the gold cure. Strong as we are, we cannot stand the medicine which has been given to them. But if we could, what should we gain? Does a strong poison because he believes his power is so great that it will not quite kill him'

Mr. Black made an admirable speech in Carnegie Hall, and one of the respects in which it was most interesting and valuable was its demonstration of the difference between a young candidate of intellect and convictions and a young candidate with little besides prejudices and and bring him in, so as to make sure of him. vocabulary.

# MR. BRYAN'S NET RESULTS.

Mr. Bryan's campaign at the Fast has resulted precisely as his ablest advisers and managers predicted it would-in humiliating failure. He has gathered great crowds of sightseers, at most points composed largely of persons who have no idea of voting for him. At some points he has been able to address large audiences in accord with his theories, and has gained some comfort from their applause, if he has forgotten that the cheers of 5,000 voters out of 100,000 do not ac complish much. His most elaborate speeches have been feeble in argument, and wearying in perpetual repetition of absurd pretences which speeches of silver Senators and the books of "Coin" have made familiar to readers. In attempting to excuse or explain away the most odious features of his Chicago platform he has only made it more clear to thoughtful citizens that he is either entirely ignorant of the distinction between honesty and repudiation, between freedom of speech and lawlessness, between rights of labor and Anarchy, or dishonestly pretends to be ignorant, and in either case is to be President. His glibness of speech and faculty of impressing hearers by gifts of voice and manner have counted for little, as was predicted, in a region where men are accustomed to in the last three months. It was really a great hear both sides every day, to read the papers, and to do some thinking about what they hear,

Mr. Bryan has friends who express surprise because journals of the East have found so little occasion to reply to his speeches. For Eastern readers his speeches hardly ever need answer. They reply to themselves. In the Far West, where multitudes have not yet grown out of the fiat-money delusion, nor learned that industries cannot be kept alive where capital is threatened and alarmed, nor discovered the necessity of faithful enforcement of the laws, such speeches as Mr. Bryan is making might mislead many, Here they find no answer and gain no support among those who are readers of respectable journals, and impress favorably no considerable body of men except those classes which must ever be arrayed against an honest party or de

cent government. In the face of evidence which comes from all points where Mr. Bryan has been speaking, it is apropos of the latter's complaint that the Board | not possible to escape the belief that he has constantly lost ground by his Eastern efforts. Occasional angry remarks, like the one to Yale students about spending the ill-gotten gains of their cial who cannot get along with the amount al- fathers, have betrayed some consciousness on lowed him ought to resign, and intimates that the part of Mr. Bryan himself that his speeches were not doing him good. It is childish for him to say that he came East only to show that silver men were willing to argue the money question in any part of the country. There has never been any doubt about it. Mr. St. John has been and roused it to righteous wrath against the arguing the matter for years in bankers' meetings and commercial bodies and wherever else

apostles have talked without stint before public audiences and in manufacturers' clubs, and the effect has been to prepare the people to act more unitedly against the silver heresy. Mr. Bryan came because he was foolish enough to suppose that Eastern workingmen did not know a great deal more about the money question than could be taught by Harvey's books or Bryan's speeches.

His shrewdest advisers have tried in vain to get him out of this part of the country, believing that ne could accomplish more at the West. But his campaign at the East has produced some good effects. It has wasted in empty air a great deal of the money which silver millionaires had to spend, and much of the effort which, intelligently directed, might have made a more difficult ders. The Bryan speech was of the now familiar campaign in Eastern States. It has forced such a sharp division of thought and purpose here that, according to current reports, the Demo-Madison Square Garden performance and flat | cratic managers find it impossible to raise any failure. That he aroused enthusiasm goes with- campaign fund from usual sources. It has helped to teach at least the reading people of the West that the hostility to Bryanism in the older and more thickly settled States is immeasurably more general than might have been inferred from glib talk about Wall Street and bankers and monopolists. The great body of the people here, wage earners as well as employers, have shown in other ways what the Maine and Vermont elections have shown by ballots, and the fact does not encourage Western Populists to work more zealously or silver millionaires to contribute with more freedom.

CONGRATULATIONS TO TAMMANY. We hasten to congratulate the Tammany Democracy of this State-or so much as there is left of it-upon the first real streak of good luck it has struck for several months. The Tribune has not often had occasion to offer the encouragement of its sympathy to that aged and powerful organization, but the distressing complications with which it has been wrestling for many weeks could not fail to excite the commiseration of its bitterest opponent, and The Tribune confesses to a degree of pity for its forlorn condition that has come near compelling forgetfulness of all the evil it has done. And now, that it has struck a streak of luck-not a "royal flush," but as good, at least, as a "pair of deuces"-we feel like offering our most hearty congratulations on the changed conditions.

If the State Committee did really appoint a sub-committee on Monday morning—as there is reason to suspect it did-to stand on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-st., in front of the Bartholdi Headquarters, with instructions to seize upon the first German Democrat who happened to be passing, hale him up into the committee-room, and force him to take the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, it did an uncommonly wise and discreet thing. It was bold and venturesome, but, after all, not too bold nor too venturesome for a party in such straits. Chairman Danforth has done nothing since he took part in the seizure of the State Senate in 1891for which he paid in the handsomest manner a mulet for contempt of court-that so well illustrated his capacity for Democratic leadership. And no sub-committee ever had such luck. At the very first dash they collared a German person named "Scraub" or "Schraub"—there seems to be a difference of opinion as to the orthography of it-who turned out to be a perfect jim dandy for the emergency. By that time the programme for the moving up of Mr. Porter, whose first name escapes us, from the candidacy for Lieutenant-Governor to that of Governor had been carried out, and the Lieutenant-Governor's place lay wide open, waiting for a victim. Then rose Charles N. Bulger, from somewhere in the terior, with the remark that the hour and the man had once more come together, or words to that effect, and in a speech which had the rare merit of brevity proceeded to nominate Scraub or Schraub for the place. Scraub or Schraub, he said, was in the prime of life, and in touch with the agricultural interests of the State as no other man ever had been or probably ever could More than that, light had broken in upon him since the Chicago Convention, and he was in favor of free silver up to the hub.

tower of strength. This is absolutely necessary haps more often in view of their opportuni didate of any party who was not at the time of is not only that, but a tower of Babel besides which adds a Scriptural aspect to his candidacy. Then Senator McCarren chipped in his testimony that "in whatever crucible Mr. Scraub "veal a true and tried Democrat." Scraub or that Scraub or Schraub was right there waiting to be sacrificed-a scapegoat that was perfectly content with the garlands on his horns, and no thought of the barren desert into which he was about to be sent. Scraub or Schraub showed not the slightest sign of reluctance. He fairly pranced up to the altar-the most cheerful and playful scapegoat the Tammany Democracy has had for several years-a great deal more cheerful than David B. Hill was two years ago. And then he made a speech, saying that he had never expected to be raised to the proud eminence where they had placed him, and that he was gratified at this mark of confidence. Think of the luck of the committee in finding a man to take this nomination gratefully and considering it a proud eminence. They might have hunted the State over without such luck. And they seem to have waylaid and caught him right in front of headquarters.

Then Scraub or Schraub proceeded to make some very eloquent remarks about the necessity for stopping all this cavilling and quarrelling about mere questions of finance, and standing together on "the rockbed principles of Democ-"here in this great Gibraltar of Democ racy," which were just as eloquent and just as full of meaning as anything Mr. Bryan has said speech. When it was over everybody congratulated him. He said, in reply, that it was the greatest surprise of his life. He is not alone in his surprise. Everybody else is surprised. All the same, he is a godsend to the Tammany Democracy. He is probably the only man who would have taken the nomination with a feeling of gratitude. And we cordially congratulate a party which has been in exceedingly bad luck for a long time on having stumbled upon him.

# MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

The full text of Mr. Gladstone's speech at Liverpool on the Turkish problem has been transmitted by cable to "The Independent" of this city, and will appear in to-morrow's issue of that journal. It will be read with general venerable statesman on almost any topic. Its publication in so convenient a form will also serve the good purpose of placing before the American public a detailed and dispassionate to whom, of all, this public most gives its attention and its credence.

cabled extracts. It is not the voice of the fiery leader of twenty years ago. It contains scarcely an echo of those tremendous fulminations which shook Great Britain from its lethargy crimes of Turkey in Bulgaria. Perhaps it is well that it should be so. Mr. Gladstone can

tragic problem. The massacres have been awful, says Mr. Gladstone; far beyond power to describe. The Tuckish Government is responsible for them. It has not merely permitted them; it has itself committed them. It will, unless hindered, go on committing them. All that is perfectly well known, and Mr. Gladstone merely adds to current knowledge of it the confirming authority of his great name. But what to do begin in no one class, and he who strives to deabout it? Try, he says, to work in union with fine one set of men of the help of another by the Powers; though he professes little faith in raising hatred between them is not a friead of the beneficence of the concert. Thus far the 'masses," but an enemy of humanity. concert has "undergone a miserable disgrace. But if nothing can thus be done, let England net alone. Let her do what? Withdraw her Ambassador from Constantinople, and dismiss the Turkish Ambassador from London. That is Mr. Gladstone's first definite proposition.

That, however, is not a finality. There is little reason to hope that it would cause the Porte to mend its ways. England would therefore have to proceed to stronger measures, for which the rupture of diplomatic relations would merely have freed her hands. First, she should pass a self-denying ordinance, solemnly declaring that she would on no account turn the war or whatever might occur to her own advantage; and then she should prepare to apply forcible coercion. But suppose the Powers should not accept her self-denying pledges, and should menace her with war? Mr. Gladstone does not believe they would do so, but concedes the possibility. What then? Why, then, he frankly says, England would have to back down and let the "monstrous acts" of the Turkish Government go on.

Such is the gist of his argument, which he elaborates and emphasizes with something of his old-time rhetorical ability. The speech is instructive and illuminating. It shows, as few other utterances have done, the awful guilt of Turkey, and the awful responsibility of Eu- audience, examined the patient, applied the rope for that guilt. But it shows, too, the hopelessness of the Armenian situation, unless some force outside of diplomacy and internaequal, of course, in the language of "poker," to tional concerts shall begin to work in behalf of the perishing people.

## REFORMS AND CLASSES.

A great deal is heard in this campaign about the struggle of the poor against the rich. The fortunes of the Democratic party are staked on the attempt to convince the American people that mankind is divided into two classes; the wealthy and educated, who do all that they can to hold back the progress of the race, and the poor and ignorant, who are battling to advance civilization and introduce a purer and more refined society. Mr. Bryan is telling the average voter that he knows more about the laws of trade and finance and the problems of states manship than men who have given their lives to the study of these subjects, and that, instead of committing the intricate questions involved to persons with adequate training. they should rise up in the pride of their citizenship and determine these professional points by their own amateur guessing. It is as if he should tell a farmer with a lawsuit that he tale, had demonstrated the efficiency of nitrous knew as much about law as his attorney, who acid to cause annesthesia for a time sufficient after all was only his hired man, and ought for the extraction of teeth, and thus robbed to have the case conducted according to the the dental chair of its horrors for uncounted dictates of his own ignorance.

tion—as a struggle of teeth and claws, as a Apulcius both declare that after drinking man-battle between upper dog and under dog, is drake wine one falls into a sleep so deep that want them to necome mere drones or to lose the Then another man said he knew Scraub or worth examining. It may be premised that he may have a limb cut off without feeling the nabit of hones; toll." Schraub, and felt certain that he would be a rich men do wrong as often as poor men, per-pain. In the thirteenth century, according to in a candidate. We do not now recall any can- It may be admitted that ease breeds forgetful- breathing through a sponge saturated with the his nomination a tower of strength. Mr. Bryan American history shows no such struggle for Shakespeare, in "Romeo and Juliet" and "Cymthat to discuss the fallacy it is necessary vio- cur the lines, lently to divide our citizenship on lines which, for Schraub might be tested it would only re- if drawn by a professed champion of the "upper class," would be considered most ofmaking, what does American history show? aesthetic surgery. Washington Hamilton, the Adamses, Han-Sir Joseph Lister did well, in his presidential perfect Union

War came on, no "class" fought on either side. event of fifty years ago deserves. The mechanic, the farmer, the banker, the scholar, each did his share for whichever cause of reform have been before us. The demoralizing spoils system has been done away with as the result of a movement among Mr. Bryan's "upper classes." Those who initiated were hooted at as aristocrats who sought to reverse the system started by Jackson when the first great wave of popular democracy swept John Quincy Adams out of office "because he was too much of a gentleman" and did away with the remnants of Revolutionary aristocracy, including the dignified conduct of the public service by the earlier Presidents. Then there is the question of municipal government. Was it the "masses," who suffer most by bad interest, as would, indeed, an utterance of that and dirty pavements and waste of city revenues, who first rebelled against those abuses? No. Again, it was people belonging to the "classes," called "kid glove politicians" by their opponents, who first preached this restatement of the case by that foreign authority form and who as yet have only half aroused the great body of citizens to its need. Even the free-silver movement, assuming for the Nevertheless, a perusal of the entire speech moment that it is a reform, was first started ried on by them before it had popular backing.

> theory of class warfare. Neither do they warrant the opposite conclusion that an upper class in this country is patronizing a lower one. They simply show that men in different situa

government, wherefore it is fitting that he the needs of society. Men of education have commander. But neither will his advice be needed, men of wealth have helped according part. It is no great virtue that he does, for he obeys the law of his being, and if he is moderntely honest, as most men are, tries to do his duty as well as he knows how and solve the problems which come to his notice as well as he can. That is the genesis of reforms. They

## THE CONQUEST OF PAIN.

Fifty years ago to-day occurred one of the most impressive events in the history of the healing art, if not, indeed, of all civilization. The scene was laid in the operating theatre of the Massachusetts General Hospital, in Boston. The place was thronged with students, physicians and surgeons, curious, expectant, a few hopeful, the great majority skeptical and doubting. A doctor, not of commanding eminence, had professed to be able, by the administration of a harmless drug, to render a patient insensible to the pain of even the severest surgical operation. He was coming thither on this occasion to demonstrate, by practical experiment, the truthfulness of his claim and the efficacy of his invention. Permission for him to do so had been granted with refuctance; perhaps chiefly for the sake of getting rid, through his own failure, of one who must be either a visionary or a charlatan. The time set for the experiment arrived, but

not the experimenter. There was a moment's waiting, while the too-ready sneer began to rise, that he was, after all, afraid to come and put his much-vaunted invention to the test. But only a moment, and then he came, faced the largely unbelieving if not actually hostile drug, and said to the operating surgeon, "All ready; please proceed." It was a tremendous moment, every spectator as silent and motionless as the patient stretched upon the table, held in a suspense such as they never had known before, and never might know again, watching to see if the patient would not writhe, straining the ear to hear if he would not groan and shrick in agony when the knife began to blie the flesh and the saw to gnaw the bone. There was no motion. There was no sound. It might have been a corpse they were dissecting, instead of a living man. Perhaps the man was indeed dead! The operation was completed, in the stillness of the tomb. Then the patient came back to consciousness, moved and spoke, declared he had felt no pain, had known nothing of the surgeon's work. Then the lurking sneer paled out, hope blazed into high exuitation, and the assembled skeptics

Look'd at each other with a wild surmise. The trial was a complete success. A new era had dawned upon the world, and Dr. Morton was its author and its hero. A year or two before, Dr Colton, who still

rejoices in robust and honored age to tell the millions. A year or two later Dr. Simpson, of Mr. Bryan was in Hartford a few nights ago. Edinburgh, discovered that chloroform was and said: "A reform never springs from among | just as effective as, and in some respects pref-Those who have a large amount of this world's | erable to, the sulphuric ether which Dr. Mor-"goods." That is another statement of the same ton had employed. Many years later the annotion that the "masses" must grapple for re- aesthetic powers of cocaine, locally applied. forms with the "classes," "A large amount of were made known, to the great benefit of man this world's goods" is a relative term, but it kind. Indeed, similar knowledge had existed means in general those persons who are in centuries before. Herodotus tells us that the comfortable financial and social conditions as Scythians secured anaesthesia by inhaling the distinguished from those who are, in this theory vapor of hempseed. Pliny the Elder writes of society, assumed to be driven by want, like | that an infusion of mandrake causes sleep and hungry wolves, to wrest a livelihood from othe insensibility to wounds, and that a certain volers more fortunate than they. This conception canic stone, powdered and mixed with vinegar, of civilization-particularly American civiliza- products local anaesthesia. Dioscorides and Theodoric, anaesthetic sleep was obtained by ness of others' troubles. But nevertheless, juices of mandrake, popples and hemlock, reform against the wealthy as Mr. Bryan predi- beline," mentions the use of profound narcotics. cates. In fact, there has been so little of it and in another old play, published in 1657, oc-

I'll imitate the pities of old surgeons
To this lost limb, who, ere they show their art,
Cast one asleep, then cut the diseased part. Schraub was then manimously nominated, and fensive, and can be hardly less so when Nevertheless, despite these forerunners of it a committee was appointed to search for him drawn by a politician ostentatiously calling and these later improvements upon it, Dr. Morhimself the friend of the "lower class." But ton's discovery is justly entitled to be reckoned This was a mere formality, for everybody knew admitting the distinction, which is not of our the origin and the foundation of modern an-

cock, Robert Morris, these belonged not to the address before the British Association-one of "lower classes." Not wealth, but sense of loy- the most luminous and informing addresses alty to King or Constitution, made the Tory ever delivered on such an occasion to remind and Whig of the Revolution, just as loyalty to the world of this interesting anniversary. To-Parliament or Court made Cavalier and Round- day, as we have intimated, is the very day on head. The heroes of the Revolution would which it is to be celebrated. Here and there have stared if told that they were of the some fitting commemoration is to be made. It "lower classes" in the colonial community, should be a matter of universal notice and lau-The Constitution surang from the recognition dation. Without exaggeration it may be said by these men of the need of protecting their that no more beneficent discovery has ever been institutions and property against riot. Shays, made in the healing art, and not more than two and his demand of the "masses" that the col- or three comparable with it. Excepting Paslection of debts be suspended, did more than | teur's establishment of the germ theory, and its foreign dangers to set the leaders of the great corollary, Lister's antiseptic system of "classes" to overcome the local prejudices of surgery, and perhaps also Jenner's invention of the "masses" for the formation of the more vacchation, what else is to be named beside it? For it not merely banishes pain. It makes We have now almost everywhere universal possible and easy innumerable operations which suffrage. We did not start out with it. How without it would be physically impossible did we get it? By the "classes" for reasons of and would never have been attempted. It is public good extending to the "masses" the bal- the practice of anaesthesia that has opened the lot which they did not possess and had no way for all the marvellous triumphs of surmeans of seizing except by revolution. It was gical skill which have been seen in these last wealthy men and women, people of education, lifty years, and which have done so much for who sustained the anti-slavery agitation, the health and longevity of mankind. Surely, while the rabbles stoned printing offices and there is little danger of expressing on this anmobbed abolition speakers. When the Civil niversary more honor and gratitude than the

The regular Democratic State ticket-it's of no. he espoused. More recently two other problems | consequence, as the amiable Mr. Toots would

> Amid the clamor of the conflict, while our opponents are torn by internal strife, the Republican banner stands as the emblem of unity. It offers a certain and unconditional pledge of sound currency and good government. It is the flag of the faithful, the hope of the just.

North Sea Canal was to be made this fall, when the German fleet would pass through that waterway en route for the deep-sea manoeuvres. But unfortunately the wreck of the Danish steamer Johann Siem bars the passage, and the fleet will, in consequence, proceed, as on former occasions, by the way of the Sund and

former occasions, by the way of the Sund and the Belt. And so the "practical strategie" value of the canal that Germany spent millions to construct must remain a secret for another year. In the mean while the authorities will try to dislodge the Johann Siem.

The Berlin exposition just drawing to a close was designed to exhibit the industrial and artistic productions of that city alone, and has been strikingly successful except on the financial side, where it shows the usual deficit. As a demonstration of what one city can do in the line of various productions and in the splendid quality of its exhibits, it has never been exceeded, nor could it be by any capital in the world. It is doubtful if any city except Paris could even only confirms the impression made by the first by rich silver mine-owners and was long car- was designed to exhibit the industrial and ar-

come into the field of rivalry with it. It is evigovernment, wherefore it is along that it is evice should speak as an adviser rather than as a worked for reforms which they saw were dent that the industrial progress of the capital commander. But nettuer will his advice be to their rights, business men have developed lation, which has more than doubled since Sedan, beneficent industries, wage-earners in turn have and may show a like augmentation in the coming seen the needs of wage-earners and striven for quarter of a century. It may leave Paris itself better hours and better pay. Each does his in the shade one of these days, taking the first place among the capitals of Europe in magnitude and splendor, and art and learning, and it may already have done so in the variety, usefulness and beauty of its productions.

> If Thacher as a candidate was so soon to be done for, it would be interesting to know what he was begun for.

### PERSONAL.

Among the prominent speakers at the eightyseventh annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, to be held at Toledo, Ohio, on October 6-9, will be ex-Prestdent Bartlett of Dartmouth College; the Rev. Dr. W. S. Dodd, of Ceserca, Western Turkey; Everett P. Wheeler, of this city, and the Rev. Drs. Thomas B. McLeod and R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn.

Edward W. Thomson, formerly the Editor of "The Toronto Globe" and the author of "Old Man Savarin," is now living in Boston.

T. Tasker Lowndes, a son of Governor Lowndes of Maryland, will be married to Miss Mary E. McDowell, of Danville, Ky., on October 22.

Dr. Rooker, the secretary, and Monsignor Sharettl, the auditor, of the Papal Delegation in Washington, will come to this city to-morrow to meet Archbishop Martinelli, the new Apostolio Delegate, who sailed for this country on Sunday on the Campania. They will be the guests of Archbishop Corrigan while in the city, as will be also Archbishop Martinelli until he goes to ington. The Rev. Joseph L. Andreis, of Baltimore, gives a dinner this evening to Dr. Pambiance, of Philadelphia, who will accompany Cardinal Satolli to Rome as his private secretary.

"Sam" Jones, the eccentric Georgia evangelist, who says he is a Democrat, has started a crusade against the Democratic machine in Georgia. He spoke in Atlanta the other evening to 5,000 people.

Mme. Christine Nilsson has a charming house in Madrid, two rooms of which are decorated in a unique style. The walls of her bedroom are papered with leaves of music from the operas in which she has sung and the dining-room is pa-pered with the hotel bills she has collected during her journeyings around the world.

Rudyard Kipling has taken a house at Maidencombe, near Torquay, on the Devon coast.

The Margaret Memorial Hospital of Pittsburg will be dedicated on October 17. Among those who will take part in the ceremonies are Bishops Whitehead of Pittsburg. Dudley of Kentucky, Whippe of Minnesota, Whittaker of Philadelphia and Scarborough of New-Jersey. The hospital was founded by the late John H. Shoenberger, of Pittsburg, who left \$20,000 for the buildings and endowment. Ernest Flarg designed it, following the same ideas which he carried out in St. Luke's Hospital, in this city, also designed by him.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Robbie Murden, nine years old, of Kokomo, Ind., has built a toy train, which operates on a circular track covering an acre of ground. The engine, in appearance and form, conforms to the modern railway locomotive, with whistle, bell and every necessary attachment. The train is propelled by the little boy, who sits in the cab with his feet on pedals similar to those used in propelling bt-The small amount of power required to operate the train is surprising, the little fellow carrying four passengers around the track with Robble is earning a good salary in the posonso. senger traffic, charging a penny a trip. is provided with ticket office, waiting-room and all modern conveniences.

A Scheme That Falled—"Good gracious," he cried, "was that a reester I heard crowing then?"
"Yes," she said, "but don't hurry away. The people around here wen't be up for an hour yet."
Next day he learned that her father had an educated rooster that crowed every night at 1920 o'clock, and, of course, the match is off.—(Cleveland Leader.

The "Osservatore," of Rome, prints interesting news concerning the 2000 Italians that were captured by Monelek during the recent Abysainian war. These prisoners, who are lodged in the towns in the interior, are scarcely guarded, and are allowed to roam about pretty much at will, for the surrounding deserts furnish the best fail walls. Every prisoner, however, is made to occupy himself with some useful employment, usually the trade or profession that he practised in Italy before he was recruited for the

THE RANTER. (On the rear of a special train.) With apologies to Rudyard Kipling.

With apologies to Rudyard Ripling.

We have heard some stilly speaking if yer please.

An' some spoke common-sense an' some did not.

There was Aligeid, Tillman, Harvey-such as these.

But Bill Bryan was the tamest of the lot.

We never got a bit o' sense from Bill.

Alino' he filled the papers day by day—
Tho' he caught his nomination with a thrill.

He found afterward he'd little left ber say.

So here's to yer, billy Bryan, from beyond the
River Platte.

"where you're at."

"where you're at."

Indiana's heard you once or twice; if you come
back again

We'll treat you as they treated Brother Sewall
down in Maine. I treat you as they treated Brother Sewall down in Maine.

He rushed into print with ghoulish giee.

An' he even quotes the Scriptures in his talk.

(There's none so blind as them that will not see.)

An' he even talks o' carryin' New-York!

He's a daisy, he's a ducky, he's a lamb',

He's a crippled rooster crowing on the fence;

He's a crippled rooster crowing on the fence;

He's a candidate that doesn't give a damn

For logic, arsument or common-sense.

So here's to yer, Billy Bryan, from beyond the

River Platte.

You may not know it, pair,

not know it, Billy, but you're talking You may not know it, Daily, through your hat. If you want to be our President you best go back If you w to school.

An' learn that wind ain't argument, nor the workingman a fool.

—(Indianapolis News.

"It's no use!" said the pepper, gloomily. "The more piquant and penetrating I am, the more I'm

The Revolt in the Seraglio.—Pallid, yet firm, with the light of the New Era shining in the eyes, the fourteenth wife of the Pacha of Boomtarara stood before her lord. before her lord.
"I will be your slave no longer," she said. "I shall demand a separation."
The Pacha smilled. "Yusef," said he to the functionary with the suickersnee, "will you kindly separate the lady? Just above the shoulders."
And thus was the new woman movement quenched in its inciplercy—(Indianapolis Journal.

At a political meeting of colored men in Baltimore the other evening one of the speakers said: "It don't make no difference what de money is made of. It may be made of silver, or of paper, or it may be an old celluloid poker chip. But if it has de promise ob de Gov'ment to redeem it in gold it is good. If it can stand up on its aidge and say to de whole world, 'I know dat my redeemer liveth and that there is a gold dollah in de Treasury to redeem me,' then it is a good dollah, and we needn't be afraid of it. Ah'm for sound money-Ah am!"

Corporal (to soldier)—Why is the blade of the sabre curved instead of straight?

Private—It is curved in order to give more force to the blow.

Corporal—Humbug! The sabre is curved so as to fit the scabbard. If it was straight how would you get it into the crooked scabbard, blockhead?"—(Fliegende Blatter.

Of 13,128 employes in nineteen lilinois cities and

towns canvassed by "The Chicago Tribune," 10.917 declared themselves for McKinley, 1.881 for Bryan, and 384 are scattered between Palmer and Levering or are non-committal. The most significant showing is made by the railway shops. At Aurora, which is headquarters for the Chicago division of the Burlington road, 565 employes in the Burlington shops voted for McKinley, while only 77 expressed a preference for Bryan. In the Burlington shops at Galesburg 425 men voted for McKinley and 29 for Bryan. Of the Burlington engineers 275 are for McKinley and 29 for Bryan; of Burlington trainmen, 125 are for McKinley and 25 for Bryan; of track men, 125 are for McKinley and 25 for Bryan